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Poetry.

THE PETITION.—By L. E. L.

I do not know what hour to name,
When I shall ask one thought as mine,
Nor urge my fond heart's gentle claim
Upon that buried life of thine.

Think of me, when the languid night
Closes around; of the weary hours
When fat oft-saturs are pale with light,
And the sweet air is filled with flowers.

At, yield not to the mother sleep,
But think—ah, no! that must not be;
Enough for me to watch and weep—
I would not have thee wake for me.

Think of me when the earliest rose
Meths gradual in the summer skies;
As the glad birds their wings unclasp,
While light and music bid them rise.

When the sun makes each dewy spray,
A mirror for the morning's smile;

But, nay!—first hour is all too gay—
They must not think of me the while.

Nor will I ask a sweet brief thought,
And thy days of common care,
I would not have my joys brought
With worldly hopes and fears to share.

At! of a living heart!
Why it moves wild and wan as these—
For its own dolors import,
For love is full of plaints!

Think of me, howe'er, it matters not—
At night—at morn—in clouds—alone!

So I can think, as unforgot,
That true art is me now.

(From the Portmouth Journal.)

LABORING CLASSES IN EUROPE.

To-day we finish our notice of the North American Review, and abstract of the paper relating to the Laboring Classes in Europe. The subject can hardly fail to interest a large portion of our readers.

In France the revolution of society and property. In 1820 about one half of the whole population were landed proprietors. About two thirds of them are now engaged in agricultural pursuits; of the rest about five millions are not proprietors. Of the manufacturing population about five millions are destitute of property. The highest wages for a cotton manufacturer in France are not more than five shillings and six pence a week, part of which the man has himself to climb and clothe. The wages of cotton manufacturers generally on the continent of Europe, varies from fifty cents to one dollar & twenty five cents a week. Of the population of France, seven and a half millions receive less than twenty dollars per year for their support, and nearly twenty-three millions of people are compelled to obtain the necessities of life with five to eight cents a day. Seven and a half millions do not eat meat or wheat bread. Their lord is barley, buckwheat, chestnuts, and a few potatoes—their drink is water. In 1820, more than one hundred thousand—one seventh part of the inhabitants of Paris, received support from charity. During certain seasons of the year, the women are employed in full 11 hours. Wages for those laboring on farms are, for men about thirty-seven dollars annually,—for women, about half that sum. Many workmen are willing to toil the year round for their bread only. The poverty of these classes does not excuse them from taxation. In France all religions are nominally tolerated; but the Catholic is the national faith.

The clergy exceed forty thousand in number, and cost the country, exclusive of fees, gifts and other allowances from parishes, communions and departments, thirty-three millions, nine hundred and eighteen francs annually.

In Spain the burden of the Church establishment is severely felt. There are in this church 44 archbishops—80 bishops—130 chapters—70,200 secular priests—15,300 inferior clerics—3,000 monasteries and convents—7,500 monks and nuns. The archbishop of Toledo receives a revenue of \$600,000.—[The President of the U. States receives one-fifteenth-fourth part of this sum, or \$25,000.] Vast masses of property are locked up in the possession of the church.

In Ireland the population is about eight millions. The soil of Ireland is owned by a comparatively few individuals. These let out their lands in large tracts to jobbers or "middlemen" who in their turn, under let to *cottiers*—a class of peasants who occupy and cultivate them. The proprietors of the soil live principally in England, or on the continent. Each of the *cottiers* occupies a cabin, and from a quarter of an acre to four or five acres of land. Their cabins are described as "four mud walls, with one entrance, frequently no windows or chimneys." Numbers have not a bed or even a bed frame, sleeping upon straw or heath upon it often has been, where there is no security for

their clay floors." The Irish acre is about the possession of health, that they will be able twice as large as ours, and the highest rent paid may be, it is, as nearly as can be calculated, fully and literally the whole produce of the soil saving the small reserve of potatoes, necessary for himself and family. While the *cottier*, compelled to pay a rent so enormous and burdensome, his wages are proportionately low.—They vary from four pence to ten pence daily, making an average through the year, in currency, of nine to eleven cents. The manufacturers fare but little better. The wages of linen weavers are one shilling a day—in many instances after laboring twelve hours a day, they receive for a weeks toil about fifty cents. Potatoes, it is well known, constitute their chief food—sometimes with buttermilk and bread.—Every thing the *cottier* can raise must go to the landlord or the priest. When the potato crop fails beggary or starvation is his lot. Nothing has hitherto checked the industry of Ireland like the church establishment. Although five sixths of the population are Catholics, the church of England is the established one, and her clergy are supported out of the tithes of the lands. The tithes are drawn from the very food of the laboring classes. The favorite cow is often sold to meet exactions of the church establishment and the landlord.

In Scotland the population is between two and three millions. The laboring classes rarely indulge in eating meat except on Sundays.—Only about one-sixth part of the population of England are proprietors of the soil, although one-third part are engaged in agricultural pursuits. The great division of the laboring classes in England, with the exception of those engaged in commerce, is into agricultural and manufacturing departments. The wages of laboring men depend much upon the number of paupers in the district, where the labor is to be performed. In many districts the wages of laborers upon farms is six pence a day. The highest wages are about two dollars per week. In the immediate neighborhood of London wages are about three shillings a day. In the harvest season great numbers of laborers come over to England from Ireland to work, and in some districts they receive from two to four shillings per day. The wages of those who labor in the manufactories, are much the same as those given to laborers. A constant struggle is maintained by the employers against those whom they hire, to reduce wages to the lowest point at which life can be sustained. It is common for those in the factories to be employed sixteen hours a day, some of them earning not more than seven shillings during the week—others not more than four shillings.—Some of the "great ones" of England receive an annual income from four to eight millions of dollars. In 1836 the aggregate of poor relief in these States, that is, useless for his discernment knows; that it is useless for his most zealous friends to attempt any longer to conceal the fact from the republican people of Tennessee."

Legal Knowledge.—As every man finds it necessary to understand the first principles of medicine, in order to preserve the health of his body, so ought every individual to understand the first principles of law, that he may know how to preserve the health of his body-politic—which as a member of a republic, is to a certain extent under his personal care. By the first principles of medicine, are understood those elements of the art upon which the practice should be founded. The former should be known by all as a member of a republic, to a certain extent under his personal care. By the first principles of the law are understood those natural elements of justice upon which all statutes should be constructed. The whole community should understand the former—the latter can be minutely understood only by the members of the profession. The people should comprehend the nature of civil as well as moral obligation. They should study the art of legislation, which is no less than the art of preserving both justice and liberty.

Boston States.

Domestic Habits in Females. Many a man has owed his success or failure in business as much to the management of his wife, as to his own individual actions. Though domestic occupations do not hold the high rank to which they are justly entitled, yet there is a reason to believe that the prevailing sentiments are gradually undergoing a change; that females see more and more the propriety of possessing the ability to overlook and wisely direct the expenditures of that part of the husband's income which fall under their own immediate inspection; and that they are the most deserving characters, whatever their situations, who best perform the duties which those situations require. We believe that, at the present day, the instances are more common where ladies in the higher classes of society deem it no disparagement to be familiarly acquainted with all the internal concerns of their families. This is considered as not only a matter of choice, but as absolutely necessary if they would maintain the character and influence which they are destined to maintain in society. Yet to the shame of many a mother it must be spoken, that their daughters they have generally spent their evenings—what are suffered to come forward in life unprepared company they have kept—if they are fond of filling any situation with usefulness and dignity. Such youth are always sure of good study. They are instructed in the elegant, but not in places, while the idle and the vicious loiter about a few years without any regular business, the useful arts of life; and the result will be as a last resort, take to the sea or get em-

ployment at some menial business. There is great encouragement for you to be studious and industrious—to be steady and virtuous in your habits—to spend your evenings to good account. If you have been careless in this respect heretofore, it is not too late to reform now. You may be useful to yourselves, to your friends and to mankind in general.

Crime among the Young.

The instances of youthful depravity that have repeatedly occurred in this vicinity of late are calculated to take deep hold of the thoughts of the reflecting. It is peculiarly painful to think

of the young as connected with crime. To see one that has no temptation of poverty, whose wants and cares are as yet cast upon others, whose lawless appetites have not yet acquired

the strength of maturity, who has not yet trod

the path of life long enough to have wearied of

the flowers that beset him at its entrance, sud-

denly plunging into guilt, shows a wantonness

composed as it is, of the body of the old

Federal party, of Nullifiers, and all the dis-

appointed factions, whose leaders have sought

and failed to get office, of factions which but

yesterday professed antagonists, and conflicting

opinions and principles, and now banded together,

warring in a common cause, against the as-

sembly of Republican principles. The Nul-

lifiers, and the Consolidationists, the Restric-

tionist and the advocate of free trade, are now

seen laboring together in the same cause, and

to conceal the discordance of their principles

from the public, or more properly, the want of

any common principle by which they are gov-

erned, the revered revolutionary name of *Whig*

has been recently assumed and disgraced by

them, and is now worn in common, by old *To-*

ries, *Federalists* and *Nullifiers*. Names may

have changed but principles remain.

* * * * *

"The developments of public opinion in the

other States, now leaves no doubt that Mr. Van

Buren is the candidate selected by the body of

the republican party, every where out of Ten-

nnessee. No well informed man, who casts his

eye beyond the limits of Tennessee, & takes a

survey of what have been the evidences of public

opinion, in the other States and especially in

the result of the spring and summer elections,

can for a moment doubt that there

is not the slightest hope of Judge White's elec-

tion. I am fully convinced, that there is no

reasonable prospect of his obtaining a single

electoral vote out of Tennessee; unless South

Carolina shall cast her vote away upon him.

The Opposition, in every Southern and South-

western State, except in South Carolina, are

a minority; and that it is mainly the Oppo-

sition, in these States, that are now proffering

to support Judge White, every man of any

discernment knows; that it is useless for his

most zealous friends to attempt any longer to

conceal the fact from the republican people of

Tennessee."

* * * * *

Before this party entered the field, most of

the volunteers were at Gonzales—and fearing

that the harvest of honors would be reaped be-

fore they arrived there—they struck off from

Gonzales by surprise.

Goliad is situated at the southwest side of the

San Antonio river, thirty leagues below Bexar,

and it is fifty leagues from Copano, the landing

place of Arkansas bay, and about the same dis-

tance from the La Bahia led of Matagorda bay.

The fort is built upon the point on a very steep

and high hill, formed of rock, with a deep ravine

upon one side, and a low prairie upon the op-

posite—while broad elevated prairie extends

towards the southwest.

The walls of the fort are stone and lime, and

bear in places the marks of the storms of an

hundred winters, but are still proof against any

thing less than the battalions of heavy artillery.

A long forced march brought the vanguard

of the colonists to the San Antonio river, ford-

ing below the town at 11 o'clock on the night of

the 9th inst. Here they halted for the main

body, and to make arrangements for the attack.

A very small party was sent into town, and

they brought out with the utmost secrecy a war-

like citizen, friendly to the constitution of 1832.

And by his assistance guides were procured,

perfectly acquainted with the place.

The main body of the colonists missed their

read in the night, and before they found out their

mistake, were at the upper ford, immediately

opposite the town. They then struck across

for a short cut to the position occupied by the

vanguard. Their route led through a musket

thicket. The musket a tree of the Locust

family, full of thorns, and at a little distance re-

sembles the common peach tree in size and ap-

pearance. While the parties were threading

their way through the thicket, the horse of one

of them started in flight at an object beneath

a bush. The rider checked his horse and said,

"Who's there?" A voice answered in Spanish.

One of the party supposed that he recognized

in the voice an old acquaintance of Bahia—and

asked him if it was not such a one, mentioning the

MESSAGE

1835

The President of the United States

to

THE TWO HOUSES OF CONGRESS.

December, 1835.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate
and House of Representatives:

In the discharge of my official duty, the task again devolves upon me of communicating with a new Congress. The session of the last representation of the Union has been recently renewed, and that the constitutional term of its services will expire with my own, ingrafted with the solicitude with which I shall attempt to far before the state of our national concerns, and the devout hope which I cherish, that its labors to improve them may be crowned with success.

You are assembled at a period of profound interest to the American patriot. The unexampled growth and prosperity of our country, leaving us in a rank in the scale of nations which we could not have anticipated, gives to our integrity and independence from external foes, the career of success; but before us, with an earnestness of the past, and trust to ourselves, there can no longer be a doubt in the future, to its peaceful and uninterrupted progress. Yet, in proportion to the disappearance of those apprehensions which attended our weakness, as once contrasted with the power of some of the states of the old world, should we now be more liable to those which belong to the conviction, that it is to our own conduct we must look for the preservation of our cause, or when depend the success and the duration of our happy system of government.

In the example of our fathers, founded on the will of the people, we trace to internal disunion the induces which were so often visited upon the hopes of the friends of freedom. In several elements which were strong and successful when united against external danger, and in the more difficult task of properly adjusting the internal organization, and thus gave way to the great principle of self-government. Let us trust to this administration will never be forgotten by the Government or the People of the United States, and that the testimony which our experience thus far holds out to the great human family, of the prudence and the blessings of labor we see enwined with the most abundant rewards respecting both parties.

From our diplomatic agents in Brazil, Chile, Peru, Central America, Venezuela, and New Grenada, constant assurances are received of the continued good understanding with the Governments to which they are severally accredited. With those Governments upon which our citizens have valid and accumulating claims scarcely an advance towards the settlement of them is made, owing mainly to their distracted state, or to the pressure of imperative domestic questions. Our patience has been and probably will be still further severely tried; but our fell wth citizens whose interests are involved may confide in the determination of the Government to obtain for them, eventually, ample retribution.

Unfortunately the sum total of the nations of this hemisphere are tormented by domestic dissensions. Revolution succeeds revolution, injuries are committed upon foreigners engaged in lawful pursuits, much time elapses before a Government sufficiently stable is erected to justify expectation of redress—Ministers are soon received, and before the discussion of past injuries is fairly begun, fresh troubles arise, but too frequently new injuries are added to the old, to be discussed together, with the existing enjoyment, after it has proved its ability to sustain the assaults made upon it, or with its successor, if overthrown. If this unhappy condition of things continues much longer other nations will be under the painful necessity of deciding whether justice to their suffering citizens partially paid, will be fully satisfied as soon as the condition of the Queen's Government will permit the proper attention to the subject of law. The Government has, I am happy to inform you, undertaken a resolution to act upon the liberal principles of less marking our commercial policy to the United States and Portugal, are anticipated from, and the same is not forgot to be established.

The instalments due under the Convention with the King of the Two Sicilies, have been paid with scrupulous fidelity by whom no single contract has been characterised, and the hope is strong, that the adjustment of the vexed question of claims will be followed by a more extended and mutually beneficial intercourse between the two countries.

The internal contest still continues in Spain. Distinguished as this struggle has hitherto been, by incidents of the mosticiary character, the obligation of a late treaty of indemnification with us, have been, nevertheless, faithfully executed by the Spanish Government.

No provision having been made at the last session of Congress for the ascertaining of claims to be paid, and the apportionment of the funds, under the convention made with Spain, I invite your early attention to the subject. The public evidences of the debt have been, according to the terms of the convention, and the form prescribed by it, been placed in the possession of the United States, although the agent of the commission, a citizen of Spain, has not yet been made.

A brief recapitulation of the most important incidents in this protracted controversy, will show how utterly untenable are the grounds upon which t^e course is attempted to be justified.

On entering upon the duties of my station, I found the U. States an unsuccessful applicant to the justice of France, for the satisfaction of claims, the validity of which was never questioned, and has now been most solemnly admitted by France herself. The antiquity of these claims, their high justice and the aggravating circumstances out of which they arose, are too familiar to the American P^o, to require description. It is sufficient to say, that a period of ten years and upwards, our commerce was, with but little interruption, the subject of constant aggression on the part of France.

It is to be regretted that similar appointments, of minister to negotiate with Spain, had not been made; the negotiation itself would have been simplified and this long standing dispute regarding over a large portion of the world would have been brought to a more speedy conclusion.

Our political and commercial relations with Austria, Prussia, Sweden, and Denmark, stand on the usual favorable basis. One of the articles of our treaty with Russia, in relation to the trade on the North-west coast of America having expired, instructions have been given to our Minister at St. Petersburg to negotiate a renewal of it. The long and arduous anxiety attending the two governments gave every reason for suspending the article until then, if stronger motives did not exist to prevent it than, with our view on the subject, can be anticipated here.

I ask your attention to the message of my predecessor at the opening of the second session of the ninth Congress, relative to our commercial intercourse with Holland, and to the documents connected with that subject, communicated to the House of Representatives on the 10th of January, 1835, and 15th of January, 1836. According to the opinion of my predecessor, that Holland is at, or near, the point of bankruptcy, a system of commercial legislation had been adopted in the United States, on the part of the chartered vessels and cargo, to secure a balance of trade, and a respect for his reference of it to the law of nations, I was requested to forward a copy of the same to the

still have waited without comment, for the action of Congress, but recently a claim has been made by Belgian subjects to admission into our ports for their ships and cargoes, on the same footing as Americans, with the allegation we could not dispute, that our vessels received in their ports the identical treatment shown to them in the ports of Holland, upon the same principles of discrimination, as in the ports of the United States. Giving the same privilege to the Belgians expected the same benefits that were in fact enjoyed wth in Belgium and Holland were united under one government. Satisfied with the justice of their pretensions to be placed on the same footing with Holland, I could not, nevertheless, without disregard to the principles of our law, admit their claim to be treated as Americans; and at the same time a respect for Congress, to whom the subject had long been referred, has prevented me from making a just equality by taking from the vessels of Holland, although the conditions upon which the grant was made, lies in my judgment, failed since 1829. I recommend therefore, a review of the Act of 1824, and such a modification of it as will produce an equality, on such terms as Congress shall think best beports with our settled policy, and the obligations of justice to two friendly powers.

With the Sublime Porte, and the Government on the coast of Barbary, our relations continue to be friendly. The proper steps have been taken to renew our treaty with Morocco.

The Argentine Republic has again promised to send within the current year, a Minister to the United States. A Convention with Mexico for extending the time for the appointment of commissioners to run the boundary line has been concluded, and will be submitted to the Senate. Recent events in that country have awakened the liveliest solicitude in the United States. Aware of the strong temptations existing, and powerful inducements held out to the citizens of the United States, to mingle in the dissensions of our immediate neighbors, instructions have been given to the District Attorney of the United States, where indications warreanted to pro^{ce} without respect to persons, all who might attempt to violate the obligations of our country; while at the same time it has been thought necessary to apprise the Government of Mexico that we should require the integrity of our territory to be scrupulously respected by both parties.

From our diplomatic agents in Brazil, Chile, Peru, Central America, Venezuela, and New Grenada, constant assurances are received of the continued good understanding with the Governments to which they are severally accredited. With those Governments upon which our citizens have valid and accumulating claims scarcely an advance towards the settlement of them is made, owing mainly to their distracted state, or to the pressure of imperative domestic questions. Our patience has been and probably will be still further severely tried; but our fell wth citizens whose interests are involved may confide in the determination of the Government to obtain for them, eventually, ample retribution.

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twenty years' uninterrupted negotiation, except for a short time, when France was overwhelmed by the military power of united Europe.—During this period, whilst other nations were extorting from her, payment of their claims at the point of the bayonet, the United States interdicted their demand for justice, out of respect to the oppressed condition of a gallant people, to whom they felt under obligations for fraternal assistance in their own days of suffering and of peril. The bad effects of these protracted and unavailing discussions, as well upon the relations of France as upon our national character were obvious; and the line of duty was to my mind equally so. This was, either to insist upon the adjustment of our claims within a reasonable period or to abandon them altogether. I could not doubt, that in this course, the interests and honor of both countries would be consulted. Instructions were therefore given in this spirit to the minister who was sent out once more to demand reparation. Upon the meeting of Congress, in December 1829, I felt it my duty to speak of these claims and the delays of France, in terms calculated to call the serious attention of both countries to the subject. The then French Ministry took exceptions to the message, on the ground of its containing a menace, under which it was not agreeable to the French government to negotiate. The American Minister, of his own record, refused the construction which was attempted to be put upon the message, and, at the same time, called to the reconciliation of the French Ministry, that the President's message was a communication addressed, not to foreign governments, but to the Government of the United States, in which it was enjoined upon the Constitution, to lay before that body information of the state of the Union, comprehending its foreign as well as its domestic relations; & that if, in the discharge of this duty he felt it incumbent upon him to summon the attention of Congress, in due time, to what might be the possible consequences of existing difficulties with any foreign government, he might fairly be supposed to do so under a sense of what was due from him, in a frank communication with another branch of his own government, & not from any intention of holding a menace over a foreign power. The views taken by him received my approbation, the French government was satisfied, and the negotiation was continued. It terminated in the treaty of July 4, 1834, soon after the election; and although our Minister in Paris urged the French Ministry to bring the subject before them, they declined doing so. He next insisted that the Chambers, if prorogued without acting on the subject, should be re-assembled at a period so early that their action on the treaty might be known at Washington prior to the meeting of Congress. This reasonable request was not only declined, but the Chambers were prorogued to the 29th of December, a day so late that their decision, however urgently pressed, could not, in all probability, be obtained in time to reach Washington before the necessary adjournment of Congress by the constitution.—The reasons given by the Ministry for refusing to convoke the Chambers at an earlier period, were afterwards shown not to be insuperable, their actual convocation on the 1st of December, under a special call for domestic purposes—which fact however, did not become known to this Government until after the commencement of the last session of Congress.

This disappointed in our just expectations, it became my imperative duty to consult with Congress in regard to the expediency of resorting to retaliatory measures, in case the stipulations of the treaty should not be speedily complied with, and to recommend the passage of a bill, without any other restriction than that originally proposed. Thus was it known to the French Ministry and Chamber, that if the position assumed by them, which had been so frequently announced as the only one compatible with the honor of France, was maintained and the bill passed as originally proposed, the money would be paid, and that would be an end of this unfortunate controversy.

But this alarming prospect was sur-
-perced by an amendment introduced into the bill at the

moment of its passage, providing that the money

should not be paid until the French Government

had received satisfactory explanations of the

President's message of the 2d Dec. 1834;

what is still more extraordinary, the President

of the Council of Ministers adopted this amend-

ment and consented to its incorporation in the

bill. In regard to a supposed insult which had been formally resented by the recall of their minister, and the offer of passports to ours, they now, for the first time proposed to ask for ex-
-planations. Sentiments and prop^{os}itions which they had declared could not justly be imputed to the government or people of the United States, are set up as obstacles to the performance of an act of conceded justice to the Government and People. They had declared that the honor of France required the fulfillment of the engagement into which the King had entered, unless Congress adopted the recommendations of the message. They ascertained that Congress did not adopt them, and yet that fulfillment is refused, unless they first obtain from the President explanations of an opinion characterized by themselves as personal and imperative. The conception that it was my intention to menace or insult the Government of France, is as un-
-founded, as the attempt to extort from the fears of that nation what her sense of justice may de-
-mand, would be vain and ridiculous.—But the Constitution of the United States imposes on the President the duty of laying before Congress the condition of the country, in its foreign and domestic relations, and of recommending such measures as may, in his opinion, be required by its interests. From the performance of this duty he cannot be deterred by the fear of wounding the sensibilities of those who hold, by their posi-
-tion, become responsible for their redress, and to the government or people of the United States, are set up as obstacles to the performance of an act of conceded justice to the Government and People. They had declared that the honor of France required the fulfillment of the engagement into which the King had entered, unless Congress adopted the recommendations of the message. They ascertained that Congress did not adopt them, and yet that fulfillment is refused, unless they first obtain from the President explanations of an opinion characterized by themselves as personal and imperative. The conception that it was my intention to menace or insult the Government of France, is as un-
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ple, fell under the animadversions of the French Directory. The objection taken by the Ministry of Charles X. and removed by the explanations made by our Minister upon the spot, has already been adverted to. When it was understood that the Ministry of the present King took exception to my message of last year, putting a construction upon it which was disavowed on its face, our late Minister at Paris, in answer to the note which first announced a dissatisfaction with the language used in the message, made a communication to the French Government under date of the 29th of January, 1835, calculated to remove all impressions which an unreasonable susceptibility had created. He repented, and called the attention of the French Government to the disavowal contained in the message itself, of any intention to intimidate or menace—he truly declared that it contained, and was intended to contain, no charge of ill-will against the King of the French, and properly distinguished between the right to complain, in unexceptionable terms, of the omission to execute an agreement, and an accusation of bad motives in withholding such execution—and demonstrated that the necessary use of that right ought not to be considered as an offensive imputation. Although this communication was made without instructions, and entirely on the Minister's own responsibility, yet it was afterwards made the act of this Government by my full approbation, and that approbation was officially made known on the 25th of April, 1835, to the French Government. It, however, failed to have any effect. The law, after this friendly explanation, passed with the obnoxious amendment, supported by the King's Ministers, and was finally approved by the King.

The people of the United States are justly attached to a peaceful system in their intercourse with foreign nations. It is proper, therefore, that they should know whether their Government has adhered to it. In the present instance it has been carried to the utmost extent that was consistent with a becoming self-respect. The note of the 29th of January, to which I have before alluded, was not the only one which our Minister took upon himself the responsibility of presenting, on the same subject, and in the same spirit.

Finding that it was intended to make the payment of a just debt dependent on the performance of a condition which he knew could never be complied with, he thought it a duty to make another attempt to convince the French Government, that whilst self-respect and regard to the dignity of other nations would always prevent us from using any language that ought to give offence, yet we could not admit a right in any foreign Government to ask explanations of, or interfere in any manner in the communications which one branch of our public councils made with another; that in a present case, no such language had been used, and that this had in a former case, been fully and voluntarily submitted before it was contemplated to make the explanation a condition; and that there might be no misapprehension he stated the terms used in that note, and every explanation which could reasonably be asked, or honorably given, had been already made; that the contemplated measure had been anticipated by a voluntary and friendly declaration, and was therefore, not only useless, but might be deemed offensive, and certainly would not be complied with, if exacted as a condition.

When it's latter communication, to which I specially invite the attention of Congress, was laid before me, I entertained the hope that the means it was obviously intended to afford, of an honorable and speedy adjustment of the difficulties between the two nations, would have been accepted; and I therefore did not hesitate to give it my sanction and full approbation. This was due to the Minister who had made himself responsible for the act; and it was published to the People of the United States and is now laid before their representatives, to show how far their Executive has gone in its endeavors to restore a good understanding between the two countries. It would have been, at any time, communicated to the Government of France, had it been officially requested.

The French Government having received all the explanation which honor and principle permitted, and which could in reason be asked, it was hoped it would no longer hesitate to pay the installments now due. The agent authorized to receive the money, was instructed to inform the French Minister of his readiness to do so. In reply to this notice, he was told that the money could not then be paid, because the formalities required by the act of the Chamber had not been arranged.

Not having received any official communications of the intentions of the French Government, and anxious to bring, as far as practicable this unpleasant affair to a close as before the meeting of Congress, that you might have the whole subject before you, I caused our Charge d'Affairs at Paris, to be instructed to ask for the final determination of the French Government; and in the event of their refusal to pay the installments now due, without further explanations, to return to the U. States.

The result of the last application has not reached us, but it is daily excepted. That it may be favorable is my sincere wish. France having now, through all the branches of her government, acknowledged the validity of our claims, and the obligation of the treaty of 1831; and there really existing no adequate cause for further delay, will, at length, it may be hoped, adopt the course which the interest of both nations, not less than the principles of justice, so imperiously require. The treaty being once executed on her part, little will remain to distract the friendly relations of the two countries; nothing, indeed, which will not yield to the suggestions of a pacific and enlightened policy, and

where they pursued so closely that they were compelled to take flight very speedily. The fortress was immediately taken possession of by the Sultan's troops, and a regiment was left to form a garrison. The great body of the troops went on. After various other fruitless attempts, whose interest they may have perverted at defence, the brigands were driven forward and completely dispersed. According to the last despatches from the commander in chief, he was about to enter Scodra. The brigands, regardless of all the kindness that had been exhibited to them before force was used, will now have cause enough to repent their conduct."

[From the Eastern Argus.]

FEDERAL MOVEMENTS.

No man, who has had a close observation of the opposition, can have failed to perceive, that they have all been controlled with the single purpose of placing Henry Clay in the Presidential Chair. The hand of this bold, intriguing, seditious and turbulent man, is seen in every movement. He has a motley crew to manage, and it is only by an adroit address to their various and conflicting opinions, that his ultimate object can be obtained. An election by the quarter, they will, I am sure, rally round the Government of their choice with alacrity and unanimity, and silence forever the degrading imputation.

Having thus rankly presented to you the circumstances which, since the last session of Congress, have occurred in this interesting and important matter, with the views of the Executive in regard to them, it is at this time only necessary to add, that whenever the advices, now daily expected from our Charge d'Affairs shall have been received, they will be made the subject of a special communication.

[To be concluded in our next.]

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, DECEMBER 15, 1835.

We published last week the report of a Committee of our Legislature on the subject of Capital Punishment. It is a matter of some importance, and has excited considerable attention throughout the people. There will probably be an expression of popular sentiment on the subject at the approaching session of the Legislature.—Much diversity of opinion prevails, and we entertain some doubts whether if the question were now submitted to the people there would be found a majority in favor of abolishing Capital Punishment. The object of punishment is or should be the prevention of crime. In its infliction we do not consult the wishes or feelings of the guilty, but calculate the probable influence upon society. Many are of opinion that the least of death derived from these crimes to which it is annexed as penalty, and that therefore, society would be safe if capital punishment were abolished, as at present. If these were so, we shall find that in the same condition of society, there would be less crime committed than at present, with death even when imprisonment or banishment is substituted.

For if we find that the amount of crime of a particular kind is not diminished by inflicting the punishment of death upon those guilty of it, still more if we find that the amount of crime diminished when capital punishment is abolished, then we may reasonably doubt the efficacy of capital punishment in general, and that therefore, society would be safe if capital punishment were abolished, as at present. As far as we have been able to ascertain, information on this subject is in favor of the abolition of capital punishment. It is reason from analogy we shall probably come to this conclusion. Thought it may not be done at present and perhaps had better not, yet the popular sentiment must be respected right or wrong, yet we feel assured that the time will come and is not far distant, when this mode of punishment will be expunged from our Statute books.

We have received seven or eight numbers of Carey's Library of Classic Literature, of which some notice has appeared in our advertising columns. We think these numbers fully redeem the promises of the publishers, and we recommend the work to the favorable attention of our readers.

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We are enabled to present to our readers the commencement only of the President's Message. It contains the most interesting part, being that which relates to our affairs with France. We shall conclude it next week. It is stated in one of our evening papers that Mr. Polk is elected Speaker of the House of Representatives.

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When it's latter communication, to which I specially invite the attention of Congress, was laid before me, I entertained the hope that the means it was obviously intended to afford, of an honorable and speedy adjustment of the difficulties between the two nations, would have been accepted; and I therefore did not hesitate to give it my sanction and full approbation.

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where they pursued so closely that they were compelled to take flight very speedily. The gain with the mass of the community, having seen myself in the hands of Col. Pock's, ready to an invitation to attend a dinner given to the Judge in Maury county. The

partisans of Judge White in Tennessee,
see myself in the hands of Col.
Pock's, ready to an invitation to attend a dinner
given to the Judge in Maury county. The

Columbus, Oct. 14, 1835.

Gentlemen—I have this moment received

your note of invitation to dinner on Tuesday the

20th inst., and have the honor to decline it.

Your obedient servant,

James K. Polk.

To Messrs. Wm. E. Kennedy, M. D. Cooper,

Robert Mack, and others, a Committee.

The number puts it on the occasion of the

dinner is said to have been about \$600. Judge

White concluded an address at the table, with

the following toast, which, if it means anything

is a designed though covert attack upon the

President and his friends:

"To the citizens of the county of Maury—Too enlightened to be deceived, too patriotic to permit the liberties of their country to be violated; they can never view us politically wise those

who, for temporary purposes, or personal ad-

vantage, will, while superinducing the fundamental principles of the government."

Col. Polk properly informed the political association he would be liable to fall into by an acceptance of the invitation. This dinner was given on the 20th ult. On the 22d, the citizens of Maury turned the tables, and gave a dinner to Col. Polk, some account of which we copy below from the Nashville Union of the 26th:

"A public dinner was given to Col. J. K. Polk, by a portion of his constituents at Mooreville, Maury county, on Thursday, 22d inst.—We have no official account of the proceedings but learn verily from a gentleman who was present, that the dinner was attended by from twenty-five hundred to three thousand citizens.

Col. Polk, and the Hon. FELIX GRUNDY, who attended as an invited guest, were received and entertained with overflowing marks of enthusiastic friendship and respect. The latter gentleman, in reply to a complimentary toast, delivered a speech of about an hour, which is said by those who have often heard him, to have been one of the most successful efforts of his life, and which was received with shouts of cheering applause. Col. Polk, in answer to a similar compliment, made one of his most happy efforts, which was marked throughout by those loud plaudits of enthusiastic approbation, which have always attended the popular addresses of that gentleman.

MARRIED.

In Sardinia, Mrs. Otto de Faure, of Paris, to Miss Lucy Doble, of Sardinia.

An-Andover, by L. Rawson, Esq. Mr. Benjamin Hall, to Miss Hannah F. Abbott.

COMMISSIONERS' Notice.

The undersigned hereby give notice that they have been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the time elapsing from the creation to the estate of

CHANDLER RUSSEL.

late of Peru, in said county, and cause that they will attend for that probate—house of Henry Briggs, in Cannon, in said county, on Thursday the twenty-first day of January next, and Thursday the twenty-eighth day of April next, from ten o'clock in the forenoon to five o'clock in the afternoon of each of said days.

RICHARD PEALODY, Com'r.

HENRY BRIGGS, Com'r.

Canton, December 1st, 1835. 3 18 *

Advertiser.

NOTICE is hereby given, that there is impounded in the town of Peru in Norway, this ninth day of December a.d. 1835, A BLACK MARE, three years old. Said mare has a white spot on her back, one white foot, and a black tail, and is grazing near the house joint. She was taken from the highway in Norway, and committed to the care of Wm. Briggs, the owner, who is requested to pay carriage and take said mare away.

JAMES FLINT, Pound-keeper.

Norway, Dec 1st, 1835. 3 18 *

Advertiser.

All persons are hereby cautioned against harboring or robbing STEPHEN STERLING, a town pauper, on my account, as I have made provision for his support, agreeably to a will of the town, and shall pay no bills or expense of his contracting whatever.

NATHAN ANDREWS.

Level, December 1st, 1835. 3 18 *

Advertiser.

COMMITTED to the subscriber, on the 1st inst., as a public keeper of L. Livermore, by Jonathan Livermore, one pair of light red steers, of two years old, which were taken up in the enclosure of said L. & J. L. They are to be kept in the highway in Norway, and committed to pay carriage and take said animals away.

COLUMBUS HAINES.

Livermore, Dec 2d, 1835. 3 18 *

Advertiser.

PELTS Wanted.

ASH and the highest price will be paid for LAMBS

PELTS.

Also, ASHES wanted in exchange for Goods by

P. BENMIS.

Perry, Nov. 19, 1835. 15

Wool, Wheat, Rye, Oats, and Corn,

Taken in payment for the OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

Police.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber about the middle of September last, a Red pearl of both the male and female species, and was found to prove property, pay debts, and take the same.

EZRA HAMMOND.

Peru, Nov. 2d, 1835. 16

Advertiser.

PELTS Wanted.

CORN and GRAIN wanted in exchange for

Goods.

Norway Village, August 25, 1835.

CROCKETT & CO.

Paris, Aug. 25, 1835.

Advertiser.

TONS of OLD POT IRON wanted for which

the highest price will be paid by

CROCKETT & CO.

Paris, Aug. 25, 1835.

Advertiser.

TONS of OLD POT IRON wanted for which

the highest price will be paid by

CROCKETT & CO.

Paris, Aug. 25, 1835.

GOOD LUCK.

The following remarkable assertion is made by Lord Exmouth, one of the most famous of the British Admirals.

I have never known what fortune meant. I never chose my station, and never had a friend but the king's pennant; but I have always gone where I was sent, and done what I was ordered; and he who will act upon the same principles, may do as I have done.

Such an idea it would be well to impress upon the young, to animate them to the exercise of judgement and habits of industry. Dr. Young has some where observed,

'Look into those you call unfortunate, And closer viewed, you'll find they are unwise.'

It is one of the strongest arguments against lotteries, that they tend often to beget a dependence upon chance, or fortune, and thus to teach men to undervalue industry and skill. Why then, should we continually erect an altar to that 'unknown god,' and refer continually to his gifts all those advantages which are the rewards of industry and virtue, sent in the course of Providence by Him 'from whom cometh down every good and every perfect gift.'—U. S. Gazette.

The Nuptials.—A young Scotchman having wooed a buxom damsel, persuaded her to accompany him to a Scotch Justice of the Peace to have the ceremony performed. They stood very meekly under the operation, until the magistrate was laying the damsel under obligations to obey her husband.—'Say no more about that sir,' said the half mad husband, 'till this hand remains upon this body, I'll make her obey me!'—'Are we married yet?' said the exasperated maiden to this raider of covenants between man and woman.—'No,' said the wondering Justice.—'Ah, very well cried she, 'we will finish the remainder to-morrow!' and away skipped the damsel congratulating herself on her narrow escape.

Accident from heating a room with Charcoal.

In the evening of Thursday last a young lady who resides in a boarding house in Frankfort street, went up to her bed-room to occupy herself at work, and brought with her a pan of lighted charcoal for the purpose of warming the room. Some time after she retired, the daughter of the lady who keeps the house, and who slept with the young lady in question, went up to her room, to go to bed, and on opening the door was almost suffocated with the volume of thick smoke that burst from it. She immediately ran down and alarmed the people below, one of whom, went up without a light and on entering the room, fell over the body of the young lady who lay extended apparently lifeless on the floor. A light was immediately procured, and it was found that the balance of the bed and the young lady's trunk, half of which was consumed, were on fire and slowly burning.

A small quantity of water sufficed to extinguish the fire, and on proper remedies being resorted to, the young lady recovered.

From her account of the accident it appears that she was but a short time in the room when she was affected with a stifling sensation from the charcoal, but so suddenly did it come upon her that she was deprived of all power of volition and became insensible, before she had time to escape. Had her rescue been delayed but a few minutes more, no human assistance could have restored her to life.—[Jour. of Com.]

The Gambler's Fortune.—Griswold, (the convict in the Connecticut State Prison, who tried to kill Mr. Pillsbury, the keeper) has been sentenced to confinement in said Prison for Life. Griswold was once considered respectable, married into a good family, and possessed a handsome property. But he gambled, cheated, visited vile houses, passed counterfeit money—and was put into the State Prison for 12 years, nine or ten of which had run out. His wife was divorced from him, and married another, a laborer formerly in his employ. He finally attempted to murder his best friend, the warden—and for this crime he is now doomed to perpetual imprisonment. So true is it, that he, who will not submit to the wholesome restraints of Law and Order, shall be made to bow under the iron hand of offended Justice.—It is but equitable, that all who run into Licentiousness, should be deprived of Liberty.

De same Ole Trick.—A gentleman had an unruly horse, and, whilst, a very old one. He sold him for a trifling sum to a celebrated horse jockey. After some few weeks the jockey appeared to the gentleman with an apparently fine young horse, which he finally sold to him.—The hostler, a blacky, soon found out that the jockey had filed up the old teeth, changed the color of some old spots, and transmogrified the old horse into a new one; and on the discovery, immediately repaired to his master, exclaiming—"Missus—he same ole horse—me know en well—got e same ole trick!" Just watch the federalists closely. No matter what name or garb they assume—You cannot be mistaken—"He got e same ole trick."

Prov. Herald.

Commissioners' Notice.

WE, the subscribers, having been appointed by the Hon. Stephen Evans, Judge of Probate of Wills for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of creditors of the Estate of Ernest Fassett, late of Fryeburg, deceased, represented in law, do hereby give notice, that six months are allowed from the twentieth day of October last, to bring in and prove their claims; and that we shall attend that business at the Office of John S. Barrows, Esq., on the first Saturday of January, February, and March next, from one to four o'clock P. M., on each of said days.

Dated at Fryeburg, this 12th day of November, A. D. 1835.

ROBERT BRADLEY,
EDWARD WESTON.

SIXTH YEAR OF THE THE LADY'S BOOK.

A Monthly Magazine of Literature and Fashion. THE LADY'S BOOK was the first publication in this country to introduce and perfect a taste for COLORED PLATES OF THE FASHIONS; and the universal popularity which the work obtained, with the aid of these beautiful and costly embellishments, although they appeared every quarter only, was unprecedented and unexampled. The publisher, emboldened by his former efforts to dignify his work, intends, with the coming volume, to introduce alterations, every other month, in the plates of the year, SIX SPLENDID VARIETIES OF THE FASHIONS, SUPERBLY COLOURED. The engravings will be copied from original designs, prepared expressly for that purpose; thereby furnishing the patrons of the work with current and constant information of the latest and most approved styles for lady's dresses, as they come out. This arrangement will add considerably to the publisher's present heavy outlays; and while it will materially advance the value and beauty of his work, he trusts with confidence to the liberality of a discerning public for future remunerations, corresponding with his exertions and unremitting efforts to keep pace with the rapid progress of the improvements of the age. The following is the order which will be adopted for the Embellishments of the Lady's Book for 1836, viz:

January,	SUPERB ENGRAVINGS OF THE PREVAILING FASHIONS ELEGANTLY COLORED.
March,	
May,	
July,	
September,	
November,	

FINE STEEL ENGRAVINGS, ILLUSTRATING A VARIETY OF INTERESTING SUBJECTS.

Besides every number will be enriched with a Plate from the PORTRAIT GALLERY, containing the Like-nodes of two distinguished individuals. In addition to which, other and various Engravings will be regularly added—with two pages of POPULAR MUSIC.

The publisher has at present in the hands of an excellent artist a Steel Engraving, which will contain a like-node of the present reigning Queen of Europe, which will be added as an extra in the January Number.

To meet these expensive engagements, it is absolutely necessary that the remittances should be promptly made. At the end of the last six months, nearly six hundred names were erased from our list, in consequence of non-payment from the book-sellers owing to the inconveniences a publisher has to encounter, which should, as far as the agent is concerned, be remedied by his rendering an account of all the sums that he receives, at least once in every six months. Subscribers become annoyed when their names are erased for delinquency, and when they settle, they will not again renew their subscription. This, consequently, is a serious loss to the proprietor. The following suggestions are respectfully tendered for the consideration of persons who are now in arrears: Let those who owe two years, or that will owe two years in December or June next, send a Five Dollar note, on account. Many refrain from forwarding their dues because they cannot remit the exact amount of their yearly contribution, and a subtraction of it only when a person comes up the work, the subtraction of the whole amount due becomes necessary.

GALLERY OF PORTRAITS.—Under this head will be published every month, likenesses of distinguished Authors in this country and in Europe. Striking resemblance of Blenheim, Brougham, Hogg, Cunningham, &c., have been. The following are ready for press, and will be published in each number until the whole is completed. Shelleys, Davis, Moore, Coleridge, Godwin, Hazlitt, Macaulay, de Stael, Jane Porter, Campbell, Rosecr, Southey, &c.

Fac similes of the writing of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Adams, Byron, Scott, and other distinguished persons, have already appeared. Those of Napoleon, Franklin, Lafayette, &c. are in preparation.

The publication of views of beautiful scenery and remarkable public edifices, will be continued as heretofore.

Every number of the work contains forty-eight large octavo pages, printed on fine white paper, the whole neatly bound in cloth, and cost 100 miles—5cts, over.

It costs 3 cents for a distance of 100 miles—5cts, over.

To convince persons wishing to subscribe to the Lady's Book, that it is equal in point of embellishment, the interest of its contents, and general beauty of appearance, to the descriptions repeatedly given at large, and the flattering notices that have been made of it by writers in different sections of the Union, the publisher will forward any monthly number as a specimen, by sending him a letter, post paid.

The work will in future be published and delivered on the first of each month, in Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore, and Charleston—in New Orleans also.

Subscribers missing a number, will please inform the publisher free of postage, & a duplicate will be sent them.

Terms of Subscription. 3 dollars per annum, payable in advance. Postmasters and Agents can have two copies forwarded to any direction, forwarding 5 dollars—L. A. GOODEY, Philadelphia.

JULY 17, 1835.

Cary's Library of Choice Literature.

TO say that this is a reading age, implies a desire for instruction, and the means to gratify that desire. On the first point, all are agreed; on the second, there is diversity both of opinion and of practice. We have, of all authors, on nearly all subjects, which have generally their class of readers and supporters. And yet, copies are thin indeed in intellectual supply, more are still needed. In addition to the reviews of the day, and pamphlets of books, the people, in large numbers, in all parts of our great republic crave the possession of the books themselves, and details, beyond mere passing allusion, of the progress of discovery in art and science. But though it is easy to ascertain & express their wants, it is not so easy to gratify them. Expense, distance from the emporium of Literature, engrossing occupations which prevent personal application or even messages to libraries and booksellers, are so many causes to keep people away from the feast of reason, and the banquet of the coveted literary aliment.

It is the aim of the publishers of the Library to obviate these difficulties, and to enable every individual, at a small cost and without any personal effort, to obtain for his own use and that of his favored friends or family, valuable works, complete on all the branches of useful and popular literature, and in that in a form well adapted to the comfort of the reader.

The charm of variety, as far as it is compatible with morality and good taste, will be held constantly in view in conducting the Library, to fill the pages of the current literature of Great Britain, in all its various departments of Biography, History, Travels, Novels, and Poetry, shall be freely put under contribution. With, perchance, occasional exceptions, it is intended to give entire the work which shall be selected for publication. When circumstances authorize the measure, a course will be had to the literary stores of Continental Europe, and translated extracts from French, Italian, or German, as far as may be.

Whilst the body of the work will be a reprint, or at times a translation of entire volumes, the cover will exhibit the miscellaneous character of a Magazine, and consist of sketches of men and things, and notices of novelties in literature and the arts, throughout the civilized world. A full and regular supply of the literary monthly and hemispherical journals of Great Britain and Ireland, in addition to home periodicals of a similar character, cannot fail to provide ample materials for this part of our work.

The resources and extensive correspondence of the publishers, are the best guarantee for the continuance of the enterprise in which they are now about to embark, as far as the abundance of material to give it value in the eyes of the public.

As for the judicious selection and arrangement of a collection, readers will, it is hoped, find reason to be fully satisfied, as the editor of the Library is not a stranger to them, but has more than once obtained their favourable suffrages for his past literary efforts.

TAXES.—The work will be issued in weekly numbers, in stitched covers, each number containing *treaty imperial octavo pages*, with double columns, making two volumes annually, of more than 520 octavo pages, each volume; and at the expiration of every six months, subscribers will be furnished with a handsome title page and table of contents. The whole amount of matter furnished in a single year will be equal to more than *forty* volumes of the common sized English duodecimo books, the cost of which will be at least *six times* the price of a year's subscription to the "Library." The paper upon which the Library will be printed, will be of the finest quality used in books, and of a weight sufficiently adhesive and binding. As the paper will be entirely new, and of a neat appearance, each volume, when bound, will furnish a handsome, as well as valuable, and not unbecoming addition to the libraries of those who patronize the work.

The price of the Library will be *free dollars per annum*, payable in advance.

A commission of 20 per cent, will be allowed to agents, and to the postmaster furnishing five subscribers to whom the amount of subscription, shall be entitled to the commission of 20 per cent, & a copy of the same for one year.

A specimen of the work, or any information relating thereto, may be obtained by addressing the publisher post paid.

Editors of newspapers to whom this prospectus is forwarded, will please insert it as often as convenient, send a copy of their paper containing the advertisement marked, and entitle themselves to a free exchange for one year. Address

E. L. CAREY & A. HART, Philadelphia.

JULY 17, 1835.

Supplement to the Globe.

Prospectus of the Congressional Globe

THE success of the experiment we have made to furnish a succinct history of the proceedings of Congress, from day to day, with sketches of the debates and discussions, undertaken to persevere in their plan to extend and improve it. They have resolved that the Congressional Globe shall now embody the parliamentary annals of the country, but shall also furnish an appendix, which will contain the finished speeches of the prominent speakers, on the most important subjects, written out by the members themselves, from the notes and printed sketches of the Reporters.

The Congressional Globe, with an index, will be published weekly, upon double royal paper, in octavo form, as heretofore, at one dollar for the session. It may be subscribed for separately. The appendix of finished speeches will also be published for one dollar.

It is probable that the next session of Congress will continue nearly seven months; if so, the work will contain between four and five hundred pages, and will be the cheapest publication perhaps in the world.

The next session of Congress will probably be the most eventful one which has occurred for many years, and will call for a repetition with interest, as its course will have great influence in fixing the destiny of the Republic for years to come. Immediately preceding as it does the next presidential election, among the leading minds of all the contending parties in the country, deep and abiding interest will attend the debate, while drama will be faithfully exhibited in the Congressional Globe and Appendix.

We have already provided for our reporting corps, eminent ability and skill in one branch of Congress, and expect to obtain an adequate reinforcement of capable persons in the other, by the time it meets, to fulfill the work which we will be compelled to accomplish.

No pain or cost on our part will be spared to accomplish the work which will be continued regularly, and be made permanent, authentic, and therefore highly useful to all who take an interest in the political affairs of the country will do well to begin their subscription with the next session.

TERMS.—Congressional Globe—Copy during the session \$1 do 11 copies do do \$10

Appendix—Same price.

The Congressional Globe will be sent to those papers that copy this Prospectus, if our attention shall be directed to them by a mark with a pen. Our exchange list is so large that we would not observe it, probably, unless it be done.

Payment may be made by mail, *postage paid*, to our office. The notes of any species paying bank will be received.

NOTE.—Attention will be paid to any order unless the money accompanying it, or unless some responsible person, known to us to be so, shall agree to pay before the session expires.

W. B. GOODHEY, Philadelphia.

Washington City, Oct. 14, 1835.

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Particular Notice.

LOST, between the residence of Austin Partidge and Cyprian Stevens, in this town, on or about the 20th of August last, a B.Z.L. and SOCKETTT belonging to a Compass Staff; whoever will return the same to Paris, Sept. 10, 1835.

All letters and communications from Agents and others must be *POST PAID*.

For Active and responsible Agents who will continue to obtain subscribers, in States, Counties or Districts, will meet with liberal encouragement. N. B. None need apply without satisfactory references.

LOST—The postage of this Magazine as established by law, is 1-1/2 cts. for 100 miles—any distance over, 7-1/2 cts.

GEORGE G. SMITH, Agent.

Hartford, September, 1835.

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Hats, Hats,

SILK and NAP'T HATS for sale cheaply.

HUBBARD & HOWE, Norway-Village, Oct. 3, 1835.

State of Maine.

Oxford, ss: TREASURER'S OFFICE, PARIS, DECEMBER 8, 1835.

NOTICE is hereby given that at a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris within and for the County of Oxford on the 1st Tuesday of October, A. D. 1835, on the Petition of Jacob L. Ladd, he did then and there resolve that a County Road be located and established through the petition of Josiah Black and others, through Andover West Surplus and Holmes Hill Reedsville, in said County, place unincorporated, and that said road was unopened and unmade, and therefore praying that a tax may be assessed upon said tract separately, sufficient to open and make said road through each of said tracts respectively.

The said County Commissioners did then and there assess the following tax or taxes on each of said tracts respectively, for the purpose aforesaid, to wit, on said Andover West Surplus.

Improved lands. Description. N. of Acres Value.

1 Lot known as the Littlefield farm 100 400 21 00

1 Lot do John Hubbard do 125 400 31 00

1 Lot do Almon Hubbard do 125 400 15 00

1 Lot do Philetus Miller do 100 1